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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1896-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

RANDOLPH LYNCHED

The Man Charged With Assaulting the Buxton Family.

TAKEN FROM JAIL BY A MOB

Hung to a Tree While Asserting His Innocence.

THE ACT CONDEMNED

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ROCKVILLE, Md., July 4.-Sidney Randolph, the alleged murderer of Sadie Buxton, who was assaulted, together with her father and mother and elder sister. Maud, at their home in Gaithersburg early in the morning of May 25, was taken from the jail here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning by a mob of men supposed to be from Gaithersburg and vicinity and hung to a tree in a piece of woods or the Anderson place, about a mile and a half from Rockville. Ever since the lynching of Cocking in lower Maryland it has been feared that those who believed in Randolph's guilt would take similar measures with him, and this sentiment was realized this morning. Jailer Charles Peyton was awakened by a knocking on the jail door. A voice asked him to hurry up and open the door, as there was a prisoner to be taken in. Peyton was slow in dressing, and a conversation was kept up outside to convey the impression that a prisoner was there. When he at last opened the door he saw a crewd of ten or a dozen men, and, realizing what was intended, he slammed the door shut again and went back to his room. Thereupon the mob promptly forced the



Sidney Randolph.

door and, going to Peyton, shoved revolv-ers in his face and demanded the keys. "We don't want to hurt you, Charlfe, but if you don't give up the keys we will," said

Taken From the Jail.

Peyton then gave up the keys, but re fused to open the locks. One of the crowd did so, and the lynchers proceeded to Randolph's cell and opened that. The negro yelled lustily, and his shricks could be heard pleading for mercy and asseveratinnocence. He was struck on head with great force and in the face, and was then dragged, bleeding coplously, from the cell and from the jail, and out through the yard and by the rear, through Dr. Warfield's lot to a private road leading to the residences of Mrs. R. T. Veirs and Mr. Edward F. Droop, where a spring wa-gon was in waiting near the residence of ex-State's Attorney E. C. Peter. He was placed in this and driven to the Anderso place by a circuitous route, where a large crowd was in waiting. Here a rope was placed around his neck and swung over a limb of a chestnut tree, the end of the rope being tied to a hickory tree nearby struggles were terrible, but he died in ten minutes, and then hung motionless with his feet but three feet from the ground. Here his body was found at 2:30 clock by Messrs. Minor Anderson and

Benjamin Riggs.

The mob wore handkerchiefs around their faces and heads, and were otherwise disguised, a false mustache being found in the jail after they had departed. The lynchers also left at the jail a cold chisel of peculiar design, a heavy crowbar, upon which points had been freshly welded, and which had not been used since being repaired; a heavy new pickax head was found at the

place of hanging.

Scene at the Inquest. At 9 o'clock this morning Magistrate Charles Jones impaneled a jury, composed of E. C. Riggs, foreman; Samuel Soper, George Emerich, Thos. McCullough, Thos. W.Stonestreet, Joseph O. Moulden, F. Cushman Braddock, Wallace E. Ricketts, Wm. R. Pumphrey, Lawrence Flack, Samuel A. Matlack and Charles Ogden. The justice and jurymen proceeded to the scene of the lynching, where Randolph's body was still suspended. The scene was a striking There was an immerse crowd in attendance, which had been attracted by curios ity, and it was a motley throng. Farmers n their wagons, summer boarders in carriages, men, women and boys in vehicles, on horseback, with bicycles and on foot were massed in a great circle surrounding the body. Randolph had been hung, as before stated, on a chestnut tree. It stood within ten rest of the public road, in full view of all passes. The bushes in the immediate vicinity and the condition of Randelph's clothing showed he had made a firal desperate struggle for his "e. The bushes were broken and the blue hic. TV shir: and brown overalls in which the vic tim was dressed were almost torn off him. herculean frame hung listless, and his fought for existence. There was a deep cut in the back of his head, where he had been struck at the jail so as to quiet him, and the wound on his hand where he was shot when he was captured had been torn open in his efforts to free himself. Randolph's tongue was hanging out, and bloody saliva had fallen upon his hickory snirt. It was evident that he had been hastily pulled up and strangled. His legs had been securely tied together at the knees and ankles with pieces of tarred rope, and the rope with which he was hung was brand new and about five-eighths of an inc in thickness. After the jury viewed the the inquest was adjourned to 3

o'clock this afternoon at the court house in Ghastly Mementos. The body was then cut down and immediately the rope was seized and cut into little pieces, a hundred or more morbid men eagerly struggling to secure portions as ghastly mementos. The remains were then removed to Rockville and placed in W. R. Pumphrey's undertaking establishment, where they were viewed by scores of people of all colors. It was said this afternoon as this dispatch was written that sensational developments would be made at the inquest this even-

Lynching Carefully Planned. In some circles here the lynching of Randolph last night did not come entirely

unexpectedly. It is now known that many persons, including State's Attorney Kilgour, were told of the probability of the occurrence early in the evening, but placed no credence in it. Mrs. Buxton and Miss Maud Buxton came here from the Garfield Hospital on the 6 o'clock train yesterday evening, and remained at the house of Mrs. Buxton's half brother, Mr. John Hilton, during the night. Mr. Buxton and his neighbor, Mr. Frglish, were also in town. The presence of all Buxton and his neighbor, Mr. Frglish, were also in town. The presence of all the surviving victims of the assault may have inspired the rumor that summary vengeance was to be meted out to Randolph, and the same cause may have spurred the lynchers to action, but the plans which were laid to complete the awful tragedy were so carefully prepared and carried out that it is evident they had been arranged for some time. The had been arranged for some time. The crowd that went to the jail and dragged the negro out pulled him two hundred yards to the private road, where the spring wagon was waiting. Mr. Peter heard the men talking when Randolph was put in the vehicle. One of them said: "Gag the ——." Another who heard them on the road declares that one man said: "Any tree is good enough for him," but a third replied, "No, we have promised to meet the other fellows."

The Wagon Easily Tracked. There had been a light shower earlier in the night, and the tracks made by the wagon were plainly discernible and were easily followed through West End Park to the Frederick road and thence to the spot where Randolph was hung, by Messrs. Anderson and Riggs, who had a lantern and tracked the vehicle. From the scene of the

tracked the vehicle. From the scene of the hanging the vehicle went directly toward Gaithersburg, and had it been thought desirable, could have been as easily followed to the point of its final destination.

Sheriff Collier, who lives sixteen miles up the country, at Dickerson's station, was not apprised of the rumor in circulation last night heavyse no one believed it and last night, because no one believed it, and knew nothing of the lynching until this morning. He told The Star correspondent when he reached Rockville and proceeded to the scene of the hanging that he would have taken Randolph to Baltimore at once

had he heard any such gossip.

Mr. Collier has all along wished to remove Randolph to a safer place, but upon consultation with Judge Henderson, when the assurances of many Gaithersburg citizens that Randolph would not be molested were made known, it was decided to retain him in the Rockville jail.

Persisted in His Innocence. Randolph nizde no confession. Ever since his arrest he has consistently stuck to the story that he told his captors, Messrs. Garrett and Ward, when they had thrown him down after shooting him in the hand and were tyling him with a halter. Mr. Garrett testified at the coroner's inquest that Randolph then stated that he had slept the night before in a barn and thought his pur-suers were after him for doing so in order to give him a whipping. He told the same story to The Star representative five min-utes after he was placed in jail, and has never told any other. He was submitted to the most intense "sweating" ever practiced on a prisoner in Maryland. One night he was taken from the fail and hurried off into the woods, being given the impression that he was going to be lynched, and was told that if he would tell the truth about what he knew of the assaults he would be given a chance. Certain that he was going to be hung, he declared he had never been in Gaithersburg to his knowledge before he was taken there by his captors, and knew bsolutely nothing of the crime.
"I know I'se goin' ter be hung," he said,

plaintively. "I'se a nigger, 'ithout a cent rur a fren', but I don't know nuthin' 'bout hittin' dem people. To his lawyer, Mr. Ashley Gould, he as-severated his innocence of and knowledge of the crime without vavering. There are many people here who believe Randolph was innocent. The first theory was that there had been collusion between Randolph and George Neale, who was arrested at the same time, but when this was exploded there was no motive perceptible to inspire

Randolph to commit the crime. The Sentiment in Rockville.

This community is appalled and indignant at the lynching. There would have been none of this sentiment had the proof of Randolph's guilt been absolute. The lynching would have occurred long ago, and every one, regardless of condition, would have said it was right. But to hang a man without law of whose guilt there was such general doubt is regarded as a blot upon Montgomery county and the state of Maryland even worse than those of a similar character that have darkened its fair fame as a law-abiding state to such a deplorable

The residents hereabout are uneasy and will be. The women, young and old, are in a nervous and excitable state. The negroes are enraged, and declare that they will find out every man connected with the lynching and make him answer in the courts for it. Some of them declare that were at the jall and helped to hang Randolph, and will have them arrested charge of murder as soon as they have secured lawyers and talked over the matter

Probably no other lynching ever occurred in the south which had fewer persons to defend it than the hanging of Randolph, and if the present sentiment increases some one will probably be made to suffer for it.

citizen or resident of Rockville was concerned in the lynching, and few knew anything of it till 6 or 7 o'clock. Every-body was in bed at the time, and but a

few were aroused by the slight noise made by the mob. S. C. C. The Sentiment in This City.

When the news of the lynching of Randolph was received at police headquarters this morning it occasioned no surprise. Ind-ed, some of the officers would have been surprised had not the colored man been lynched last night, for they saw Mr. Buxton and his daughter, Miss Maud Buxton, and a friend when they boarded the train last evening for hime. Mr. Buxton was looking pale and careworn, while Miss Maud, who had just been released from the hospital, was apparently unable to walk without assistance. The appearance of the party, the officers thought, was enough to arouse any feeling which migh ments. Their appearance indicated to the minds of the officers that when the Bux-tons reached their country home those who had concluded to participate in the in the interior would revive their murderous inclinations and that Randolph would be

the sufferer.
"They have ly ched an innocent man, was what one of the octectives said when he heard the news. And he expressed the sentiments of all the members of the tective force, although the officers were not inclined to discuss the affair for publication. While Detectives Weedon and Horne would not discuss the case, it is known that they are of the opinion that Randolph was innocent of the crime, and they think that the real murderer will some day make a confession which will show that those who participated in last night's affair took the life of an innocent man. A citizen of Montgomery who was at police headquarters today said he was sorry that the man had been lynched, for he thought Randolph was innocent of the crime charged against him, and he thought crime charged against him, and he thought that many of the good people of the county were of the same opinion. When asked what investigation, if any, would be made of the work of the lynchers, he said he thought there would be nothing done other than an outward show, which will result in a failure to implicate any of those who assisted in the fail delivery and toking of assisted in the jail delivery and taking of

Lawyers Indignant.

Colored lawyers here who had interested themselves in Randolph's behalf are loud in their denunciation of last night's tragedy. They had hoped the colored man would get a fair trial in a court of justice. Arrangements were being made to have (Continued on Second Page.)

The Senators Administer Severe Defeat to Philadelphia.

RUNS WERE MADE IN BUNCHES

Joyce Ordered From the Game

for Kicking.

TOM BROWN'S FINE CATCH

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PHILADELPHIA, July 4.-It was evident from the snap which the Senators put. into their preliminary practice this morning that they were going to make a determined effort to retrieve yesterday's defeat. Capt. Joyce intimated last night that "Win" Mercer would do the twirling for the visitors, but he changed his mind this morning, and decided to send McJames into the box.

The Phillies presented the same team they had in yesterday, with the exception of the substitution of Nash at third and of Carsey and Clements for Keener and Grady.

When Umpire Hurst called play there were about 7,500 rersons on the grounds. The visitors went to the bat first.

Brown got two bases on what would ordinarily have been an easy out, the ball falling between Hallman and Thompson. He scored a moment later on Joyce's cracking single to center, the latter going to third on Selbach's short hit back of first, which Hallman juggled. Selbach stole second. Lush fouled out to Brouthers. Joyce and Selbach came home on Cartwright's single back of second, which Thompson fumbled. Cartwright was Thompson fumbled. Cartwright was thrown out in attempting to steal second. McGuire sent a beautiful single down the third base line, and Crooks made a double in the same direction. De Montreville made a single to center and McGuire and Crooks crossed the plate. De Montreville was forced at second on McJames' hit to

Hulen. Five runs. In their half of the first inning the home team also scored. After Mertes had struck out and Hulen had been retired at first on Crooks' assist, Delehanty, Thompson and Brouthers singled, scoring one run. Hall-

man flew out to Lush.
In the first half of the second Brown was In the first half of the second Brown was thrown out by Hallman. Joyce was out on a fly to Nash, and Selbach fouled out to Clements. Clements' fly in front of the plate was taken by McGuire after a hard run. Nash was out on De Montreville's assist. Carsey was given his base on balls and took second on Mertes' single to right. Both were left, however, on Hulen's fly to Selbach Selbach

Lush opened the third inning with a single to center. Cartwright's fly to center was taken by Mertes, and Lush was thrown out trying to steal second. McGuire ended the inning by a fly to Mertes. No runs.

Phillies Make Five.

After Delehanty had flied to Joyce, Thompson singled to right and Brouthers made a double to center. Hallman took first on balls, filling the bases. Thompson and Brouthers scored on Clements' single Hallman going to third on the throw in The latter scored a moment later on Nash's fly to Brown. Carsey made a scratch three-base hit to center, scoring Clements and tieing the score. Carsey scored on De Montreville's fumble of Mertes' grounder. Hulen fouled out. Five runs. a single to right. "De Mont." hit a hard one to Nash and Crooks was rettred at sec-ond. "De Mont." was out at the same bag on McJames' force hit to Nash. Mc-James went to third on Brown's single to right and scored a moment later on Joyce's single to right, Brown going to third.

Joyce Ordered From the Game. Jovce was caught off first on a questionable decision. Joyce made a vigorous and just kick and was ordered out of the game by Hurst, Rogers taking Joyce's place One run. The Phillies earned a run in their half on Delehanty's double and Brouthers single. The side was retired by a beautiful double by De Montreville and Cartwright. Fifth inning-Selbach was out, Carsey Brouthers. Lush singled to left. Cart-wright flied to Mertes and McGuire flied to Thompson. Clements opened the Phil-lies' half with a hit, which looked good for a home run. Brown ran backward for twenty-five yards, stuck up his left hand and pulfed down the ball. It was one of the greatest catches ever seen on the home

Sixth inning-Crooks and De Montreville were given bases on balls, and McJames' scratch single filled the bases. Brown hit to Brouthers and Crooks was thrown out at the plate, and the bases were still filled. Rogers' single scored De Montreville and McJames. Brown, Rogers and Selbach then crossed the rubber on Lush's single and Mertes' error. Lush scored a moment later on Cartwright's single to right. Cartwright was forced at second on McGuire's hit to Hulen, and Mac was retired on Crooks' hit in the same place—six runs. The home team were easy outs in their

half of the sixth. Phillies Stopped Scoring. Seventh inning-De Mont. bunted safe.

McJames attempted to sacrifice, and was an easy fly for Nash. Brown flied to Thompson. Rogers singled to left, De Mont. going to second. Selbach forced Rogers at econd. No runs. The Phillies were blanked in their half of the seventh.

Eighth inning—Lush flied out to Thompson. Cartwright made a double to left and went to third on McGuire's hit in the same territory. Cartwright scored on Crooks specifice. De Mont. was out, Hulen to Brouthers. One run. The Phillies were blanked in their half. Hulen got to second on Brown's fumble of his single, but was

Ninth inning-McJames singled to left Brown placed a safe one in center. Rogers flied to Brouthers and Selbach went in the same way. Brown was forced at second by Lush. No runs. Philadelphia scored a run after Thompson and Brouther had been retired. Hallman singled, and scored on Clements' three-base hit. Nash flied to Brown. One run.

PHILADELPHIA. R.H.O.A.E. Mertes, cf. 0 1 8 0 1	WASHINGTON. R.H.O.A.E.
Hulen, ss. 0 1 1 5 0 Deleh'ty,lf. 2 2 0 0 0 Thomps'n,rf 1 2 3 0 1 Br'uth'rs,lb 1 8 8 1 0 Ciemea's, c 1 2 2 2 2 0 Hallm'n,2b, 2 1 8 2 0 Nash 3b 0 0 2 2 0	Joyce, 3b 1 2 1 0 0 Selbach, 1f. 2 1 8 0 0
The second secon	Totals 13 22 27 8 2
Earned runs—Philadelphito-base hits—Brouther Crooks, Cartwright. 7 Clements. Sacrifice hits Detehanty, Selbach. Lef 7; Washington, 8. Stru Double play—Demont aud on errors—Philadelphia, 10 off Carsey, 3; off McJam and thirty minutes. Ump	hia, 6; Washington, 8. s, Delehanty, Brown, Chree-base hits-Carsey, -Crooks. Stolen bases— t on bases—Philadelphia, ck out—By McJames, 1. Cartwright. First base 1. First base on balls— 196, 4. Time—Two hours
Other Deal	,

At Brooklyn-R. H. E Brooklyn 2 6 2 At Pittsburg-Cincinnati 8 6 1 Pittsburg 1 4 6
Game called end eighth inning on account of rain. At New York-R. H. E.

It is Not Materially Changed From That of a Week Ago.

Development of Bolting Talk by the Gold Men at Chicago-What the Silver Men Prefer.

Sizing it up every way, there is no material change in the democratic situation from a week ago. Nothing has occurred to alter the impression which has existed for weeks that the silver men would have absolute control of the Chicago convention. The few changes have been in the way of the standing of the candidates and in the rather advanced position taken by some of the gold men. Bland has made a leap forward for the nomination which has been surprising to many. Those who know and have felt the extreme wishes of the democratic masses, however, are not surprised at this. If it hadn't been Bland it would have been some other man of the same stripe. Half of the convention is made up of extreme men, and the other half is largely composed of men who are inclined to fol-low their radical brethren. This inclina-tion comes from the teller that the extremists represent the majority of the people, and it appears to be best to follow the

Development of Bolting Talk.

The development of bolting talk among the gold delegates during the last few days has been a feature of the weck. While the surface indications are against a concerted bolt of any sort, the country would not be surprised to see many able and eminent men of the party serve notice of their departure from the organization which they have worked in for years. Col. Fellows' pathetic warning and threat yesterday at a meeting of the gold delegates was almost as dramatic as the initiatory steps of Senator dramatic as the initiatory steps of Senator Teller before the bolt at St. Louis. Whitney stands in an attitude of sullen silence as to what he will do if the gold men are trampled on, as they will be. His silence and his refusal to say whether he will or will not support the ticket looks, it is urged, eminous. His refusal to place himself is not regarded as bluff. It is not intended to frighten anybody at Chicago. His heart frighten anybody at Chicago. His heart tells him not to speak now, as he may have to walk the gang plank with others. Viewing the situation in every way it has been presented, the opinion here is that there will not be much of a demonstration at Chicago in the way of a bolt. It will come after the convention, in the individual an-

nouncements of the gold leaders. It is alleged that the sliver men would prefer an open bolt of the gold men. They would rejoice in it and would choose that course many times over to the individual process of departing from the party if it was left to them to decide for the gold advocates. The silver men have said that they no longer need the east, and many of them believe that every insult henped upon the east is that much added to the chances of their ticket.

Effect of a Formal Leave Taking. Basing the predicted bolt on the ground that the gold men want to maintain the reputation of their party in the east, it is urged that the best course for them to take to accomplish this would be to leave the convention in a body. The weight of such action would be many times greater than would attach to individual departures, it is

It is said that the nomination of Teller would be sure to be followed by a bolt. He is one man the gold democrats would not put up with. Next to Teller the man they most strongly oppose is Bland. Not so many of them, it is felt, would bolt the nomination of Boies. They know he is a silver man, but they say he is broader than Bland and many others who are mentioned

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

It is Put to the Strain by American Tariffs. LONDON, July 4.-The Daily Telegraph. in the course of a long article on Anglo-American relations, says:

"Nothing but the good wishes and Godspeed of Englishmen will attend our American kinsmen in the celebration of their national festival today. We appreciate their sturdy virtues and admire their wonderful progress, and we augur for them a future even more marvelous than the

The article suggests, however, that friendliness could be more effectually safeguarded by a cessation of the twisting of the lion's tail, "the vertebrae of which are not incapable of dislocation."

Continuing, the Daily Telegraph says, with reference to the hostility of American tariffs to England: "It is not pleasant charity to reflect that their commerce is languishing and their prosperity declining through the policy of a nation to which they so sincerely wish well. Americans are not likely to renounce protectionism for the sake of their English kinsmen, but they cannot be surprised if the increasingly rigid application of its doctrines should some extent an estranging effect upon the English people."

COMMISSIONER HARRIS' PAPER. He Addresses the Educational Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.-The morning session of the National Council of Education was devoted to consideration of the higher life of American colleges, and the afternoon session was given up to psychoris of Washington read a paper on "How the Will Combines with Intellect in the Higher Orders of Knowledge."

CHEERED BY THOUSANDS. Formal Entry of Czar and Czarina

Into St. Petersburg. ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.-The czar and czarina made their formal entry into this city today. The weather was fine, and the immense concourse of people acclaimed their majesties with great enthusiasm. The route to the cathedral was lined with troops. From the cathedral the czar and czarina went to the fortress in order to pray at the tomb of the late czar, Alexander, before proceeding to Tsarkoeselo.

PERSIA'S NEW SHAH.

Report of an Attempt on His Life Denied. LONDON, July 4:-At the Persian embassy here the officials in charge have issued a denial of the report that attempt was recently made to assassinate the new shah.

To the Unknown Dead. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—The Boulder

monument to unknown soldiers of the war of 1812 who are buried in Pask Meadow was dedicated today. The local society of Sons of the Revolution had charge of af-fairs, with the assistance of the Grand Army of the Republic, Union Veteran Legion and various civic and choral societies. Sherman S. Rogers and Commissioner Marcus M. Drake were the speakers.

Stanley Has a Relapse. LONDON, July 4.-Henry M. Stanley, the

explorer, who has been seriously ill for some time past, has experienced an alarm-

THEY TOOK REVENGE THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION TODAY WAS THE DAY

Emall Boy and the Firecracker Reigned Supreme.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES CELEBRATE

Exercises Held This Morning at the Washington Monument.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a small boy to fire off crackers in order to properly celebrate the birthday of his country, said small boy is pretty likely to set off the aforesaid firecrackers, and the rules and regulations of the District Commissioners are not likely to cut enough ice to chill a small-sized glass of lemonade.

After many trials and tribulations and doubts as to whether the Fourth of July would really be the sort of occasion that it has been in years gone by the day we elebrate dawned bright and early this morning, at just about the time promised by the Nautical Almanac. But the irrepressible small boy did not wait for the sun to rise before he began to make his ncise. Alarm clocks were not necessary. He was up at daylight, though to some of those who wanted a good night's sleep it seemed a: though he must have stayed up all night and conspired to explode comething or other about every thirty sec-

onds.
"Well," said one crusty individual this morning, "heaven be praised that the Fourth of July, like Christmas, comes only once a year. To my mind the strongest argument against the west seceding on the silver question would be the fact that those poor benighted people would have two days in the year to celebrate—the anniversary of their separation from Great Britain and of their separation from the money barons of the east. I didn't get to bed last night until after midnight. I hardly slept a wink all night, and I was awakened before daylight this morning." But he was a crusty old chap, and had not the slightest conception of the blessings of liberty. To his mind liberty and license are one and the same thing.

Those Permits.

To use the word license, however, is to but bring up sad yet fond memories of the efforts of the Commissioners to put a stop to the celebration, except under certain restrictions. To say that the effort failed disastrously is to put it rather mildly, for the attempt to issue permits to all who applied could not be carried out. There were not enough permits to go around, and not enough officials to fill them out as fast as they were called for. Apart from that there is a very strong impression that the police would have failed to put the regula-tions into effect. A good many bluecoats are sons of Old Erin, and they would be of any occasion wherein England got the worst of it.

"Are you going to insist that every boy who celebrates must have a permit?" asked a Star reporter of a brawny guardian

'Indeed and I am that. Every time I see a small boy shoot off a firecracker I am going to hail him and see if he has a permit. If he hasn't I am going to give him one. I've got a pocket full of them." A large gray-bearded policeman was walking up the street this morning not a mile from The Star office when a whole pack was exploded directly under his feet. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, nor did he flinch. It was evident he was afraid the boys had not the necessary permits, and he had no desire to see them In point of fact the regulation providing for permits was practically a dead letter before the "Glorious Fourth" dawned. It was evident that it would be impossible to give a permit to every one who wanted one, and it was an obvious injustice to discriminate against the thousands who were not provided with the necessary cards. The esult was that the police were not active in hauling in small boys, and very few arrests were made. It is true that an effort was made to put a stop to the firing of giant cannon crackers, which shake the very ground and echo and re-echo for many miles around.

Went on Picnics.

Day broke rather cloudy and threatening, and the promises of the weather bureau were anything but reassuring. For those who had planned to spend the day in green fields and beside running brooks the prospect was not a pleasant one. Few were daunted, however, and the outgoing trains and the river boats were crowded to the suffocating point on their morning trips today. The cable cars were loaded to the rail with passengers, who were in turn loaded down with lunch baskets and boxes of fireworks, so that it was a foolish persen who could not guess that they were picnickers intent on spending the day in the country or at some of the down-river resorts. For these and all others there was joy when, shortly after 10 o'clock, the began to break away and looked as hough the balance of the day might be the pest of picnic weather. It has been a great day for bicyclers, and

from early in the morning there has been thoroughfare that leads to any of the suburban resorts. Cabin John bridge and Chevy Chase were the destinations for many who did not care for an all day's ride, but there were many others who were not satisfied with such a short ride and who pushed on to Great Falls, or in other directions, to Rockville, where the lynching occurred early this morning, and even to Baltimore. Quite a number took trains to different points in the Cumberland valler. lifferent points in the Cumberland valley, whence they started on more or less extensive runs, which will probably last until tomorrow night.

Altogether, it has been a great day, and will not be over until the last rocket is fired tonight and the last fire balloon has

gone up in smoke. Notwithstanding the fact that it started out with anything but air promise, it has been a truly great and glorious day.

Did Not Celebrate.

In police circles today it was said that there has been less firing than usual, but this was not the result of a general effort on part of the officers to interfere with those who want to celebrate. Thousands of children are out of town, and the fact that there are to be fireworks at most of the excursion resorts had the effect of decreasing the sales in many places where in former years a rushing business was done. Only in a few instances last night did the police interfere with those who were celebrating, and there are always some policemen who want to do something a little dif-ferent from others. Four arrests were made, and the boys forfelted their collaterals in the Police Court this morning. Burned fingers and faces were by no means nearly so numerous as usual on such days, and during the early hours of the day there were no fires. Two boys, Edmund and Henry Petit, who

wanted to celebrate, came to grief because they got a supply of fireworks without having money to pay for them. They were out early in the morning celebrating with expensive fireworks, and Policeman Clifford arrested them. In the cellar of their house he found a supply of fireworks they were holding for tonight, and Sam Moy, a 14th street Chinaman, identified them as his property. They had cut the window of

his laundry and committed the robbery, and now they will be unable to see the display of pyrotechnics tonight.

Celebration Promised.

William Dent and Joseph Lucas, colored boys who wanted to celebrate the day in the country, went to Magruder's grocery store, where they endeavored to get a supply of picnic goods without money. First they got some bottled sods, but fearing

they got some bottled soda, but fearing it would not keep they went in a public park and enjoyed it. Then they returned, and were caught when they attempted to take some oranges.

"And if your honor will release them," pleaded Lawyer Moss before Judge Miller, "their parents will take them home and give them a licking on this glorious Fourtin that will make them forever remember the birthday of the father of his country."

He then remembered that this was not Washington's birthday, and so he changed his speech accordingly.

his speech accordingly.

The boys were fined \$1 each.

At the different police stations the patrol wagons were kept in readiness all day, and the members of the fire department were ready, as they usually are, to respond to calls. to calls.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES.

Observance of the Day at the Wash Ington Monument. The patriotic societies of the city cele-

brated Independence day in the shade of the Washington monument, with exercises appropriate to the day. The ceremonies attracted to the top of the mound on the river bank upward of a thousand people, who listened, with appreciative attention, to the speeches and the music of the band. There was a plenty of good, old-fashioned Fourth of July sentiment prevalent among the citizens who gathered to participate in the affair, and there was evidence at hand of a growth of a feeling in support of this sert of local celebration.

The societies taking part marched to the monument grounds under the escort of a company of the Washington Light Infantry, headed by the Marine Band, which played patriotic music on the way. At the monument a stand had been prepared, and chairs were provided for two or three hundred people. The exercises began at about 10:30 o'clock, and lasted until 11:45 o'clock. The celebration was the result of the joint action of the boards of management of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution in the District. of the American Revolution in the District It was in charge of a committee, as fol-

Charles H. Campbell, chairman; J. P. Charles H. Campbell, chairman; J. P. Earnest, secretary; Marcus Benjamin, Ph. D.; Thomas Blagden, William V. Cox, Jas. M. Flint, U. S. N.; G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C.; Mark B. Hatch, Everett Hayden, U. S. N.; W. J. Hoffman, M. D.; H. P. R. Holt, Walter Howe, U. S. A.; Henry G. Kemp, W. P. Metcalf, Francis Nash, M. D.; Edward L. Benjak ward I. Renick.

Members of the societies and their familles and members of the Society of May flower Descendants, Society of the Colonial Wars, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Club, the Colonial Dames and the Society of the Daugh ters of the American Revolution, and the pupils of the public schools and the patri-ot'c public were invited to be present.

The Parade. The members of the two societies, the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, met at Lafayette Square, just opposite the Arlington Hotel, at 9:30, and there awaited the Light Infantry Corps and band of the United States marine corps. There were about sixty members of the two societies gathered at the starting point when the militia arrived, the members of the societies being marshaled by Mr. A. K. Parris and Dr. W. J. Hoffman, the national colors being borne by a high school cadet. About fifty men of the Washingon Light Infantry Corps were in line, being commanded by Lleut. Jesse F. Grant, and they, headed by the full Ma-rine Band, under Leader Fanciulli, marchof the Jackson statue, where the band ren-dered Fanciulli's "Old Hickory" march in honor of the hero of New Orleans. Then the band and militia countermarched to Vermont avenue and H street, where the members of the two societies fell into line. As the procession passed the Lafayette statue, on the way to the avenue, the band rendered the "Marseillaise," and as the procession swung into 15th street the stir-ring strains of "Dixie" filled the air. Along the line of march to the monument grounds

which prevailed, but the parade was no less a very creditable affair. At the Monument.

number in line was due to the intense heat

The line of march led the little band of patriots along the east side of the White Lot, where the great tents of the Christian Endeavorers shone white in the sun that was just beginning to break through the clouds. At the southeast corner of the reservation the line was turned to the west and the band entered the Monument grounds at the central roadway on the north. At the foot of the hill the line halted, and, with the soldiers standing at a present and to the music of a stirring march, the members of the societies walked past with the flag. The militiamen sa-luted the colors, the civilians removed their hats, and then the hard climb up the hill was begun, while the soldiers broke ranks and marched off irregularly to their

armory. The stand had been erected on the The stand had been erected on the northwest corner of the great white shaft, where a maximum period of shade would be obtained. The workmen were putting the finishing touches upon it when the line reached the top of the hill. It was built at the edge of the circular pavement around the base of the monument, and shout three hundred except which is the standard of the monument. and about three hundred chairs had been placed on the turf and gravel just beyond. When the societies reached the shaft there were about five hundred people awaiting the commencement of the exercises, and this number was doubled by the time the addresses were begun. The committeemen and the invited guests took seats on the platform, which accommodated about fifty people. Among these were several ladies, members of the Daughters of the Revolution, Justice Hardan Colonel Paris ian, Colonel Ball, one of the descendants of George Washington, and other persons

The Exercises Begin.

For some reason not explained the national salute of thirteen guns that had been promised to be fired by the National Guard battery did not materialize, though a cannon cracker that was exploded on the play grounds below, where two ball games were in progress, made folks think that the firing had begun. A moment later the band began to play the "Star Spangled Banner," and everybody arose and stood with uncovered head while the familiar strains of that great air were sent forth. Professor G. Browne Goode, president of he Sons of the American Revolution,

presided over the ceremonies.

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, chaplair of the Sons of the Revolution, invoked the divine blessing on the assemblage and on the nation, and then the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. John Tweedale with splendid effect. The well-known phrases of that immortal document awakened the thrills of patriotism that lay latent in the hearts of the hundreds gath-ered around the base of the shaft, and toered around the base of the shall, and to-ward the close the elunciation of the great, undying principles of liberty and equality evoked spirited applause. Just before Mr. Tweedale finished the reading an Emergency Hospital ambulance was driven rapidly up to the base of the monument and a man in the crowd who had been overcome by the heat wes lifted into it on a litter and carried away. One of the members of the committee sent word to the leader of the committee sent word to the leader of the band to play Yankee Doodle, and this lively strain helped out what might have been a very awkward period of waiting

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

PARTINGOF THE WAYS

as well as the new one.

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Bland or Teller the Alternative at Chicago.

CHARGES AGAINST SENATORIAL JUNTA

Secretary Morton Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea.

SCENES AND TALK

Special From a Staff Correspondent. CHICAGO, July 4.-Walter Wellman puts

the situation this morning so tersely and graphically that I feel I cannot do the readers of The Star better service than by quoting it, as follows: "Bland or Telleronly these two appear to be under serious consideration. The democratic party is at the parting of the ways. In all probability it will name for President either the Missouri ex-Congressman, who has never been anything but a democrat, or the Colorado Senator, who for thirty years has been a distinguished republican. Bland represents conservative democracy, the old traditions and the old school. The men who cluster about him believe in maintaining the party organization intact. They would not run after minor parties, nor permit the sloughoff factions of republicanism to dictate to

"Teller represents the new idea. His supporters are the men who have placed silver revolution before party. They are the men who have assumed that a change of the monetary standard is of greater importance than tariff or constitutional rights or anything else in the government. They agree that all traditions and prejudices should be subordinated to the one idea of rehabilitating the white metal. Which shall the democratic party choose? Shall it, with dignity, and perhaps with narrowness, stand within itself, nominating none but old-time democrats, or shall it yield to the craze of the day, make an effort to utilize a single idea for the purpose of combining three parties or parts of parties together, and on that ask for control of the government?"

How the Fight Lies.

The battle now for the nomination is beween the bosses and the rank and file of the delegates. The bosses in this case are the silver Senators who have settled upon Mr. Teller. The rank and file of the delegates are divided between Bland, Boles and "the field." It is safe to say the majority of the latter look askance at Senator Teller's cnadidacy. Whether the bosses can induce the delegates as they come in to accept the preconceived arrangement is the great question and one that is hourly presenting new difficulties to the most in-

terested parties. Every reader of The Star has been familiar with the plans of the senatorial funta since the bolt of the silver men at the St. Louis convention. At that time the hopes and objects of the silver Senators were clearly defined in the dispatches to The Star The silver Senators have been in the field since an early hour to see to it that the details of their plans, all centering upon the nomination of Senator Teller, should be carried out. At the very outset, however, they found themselves combatted. Simultaneously with their arrival came a well-arranged "push" for two other candidates, Bland and Boies. The promoters of these booms were not inclined to let the senatorial junta have everything their own way. They refused to harness with the team the junta was hitching up and declared they would run a race of their own. In fact, they have defied the senatorial junta and dare them to open battle. It goes hard with the junta, for they are not accustomed to defiance to

Denouncing the Scantorial Junta. The workers for Boles and Bland booms make a great deal of capital out of this alleged attempted domination of the party by the senatorial junta. Within the very party organization they are drawing the

either their opinions or will.

line between the masses and the classes, just as their opponents claim the silver men are doing throughout the country. In every hotel corridor you can see knots of men in the midst of which is some excited individual invelghing against "the great cleak room conspiracy," as they call this attempt of the senatorial junta to pick the presidential nominee. They will tell how the "plot" has been hatching for months urder the dome at Washington, and around the exclusive senatorial circle. Then the erator calls upon his followers to throw off this attempted domination, to heed the voice of the people and o nominate Bland or Boics, as the case may be, for the two candidates are making oint war against a common enemy up to

this point. No Teller Hendquarters.

Telier's candidacy is all under the surface. He has no headquarters, no "push" to shout his name in the corridors, no placards on wall or stairway. You do not see a picture of Teller in all Chicago, although he is a leading candidate for President. This is rather a remarkable situaation, considering the showing being made by the other candidates. Of course the reason is apparent. Mr. Teller has never announced himself as a candidate for President before the democracy, and he could not send his friends here to openly advocate the candidacy of a man who less than thirty days ago was a republican. Such a situation has not presented itself in the democratic party since the days of Horace Greeley. The more one thinks about it the more the strangeness of the situation ppears. The anti-Teller people dwell upon it with great emphasis. They ask why is it that the man who is their most formidable opponent has no headquarters and no organization; then they say it only goes to prove the existence of the great cloak room plot to foist upon the democracy a man whose candidacy cannot be put forth into the open light of day.

Demonstration for Bland.

In marked contrast to the position of the Teller candidacy is the showing made by Bland and Boles. Every big hotel in the city has "a Bland headquarters." The first thing you see upon entering is an immense sign over the office with "Silver Dick" futted out in incandescent electric light globes on a silver background. Above it will hang a gigantic portrait of the Missourian, while scattered through the rotunda, along the walls of the corridors and hanging from the stairways will be hundreds of smaller Bland pictures.

The Boles people were later in getting to work, and are now hunting for a spare inch of surface here and there upon which to hang lithographs and banners.